

EXPRESS TERMS

ITEM 22-1

GENERAL

ARTICLE 1 - ADMINISTRATION

SECTION 101 – GENERAL

101. Title.

101.2 Scope ~~for SFM~~ and Application.

101.2.1 Scope. (Should be shown in regular font)

101.2.2 Applications and vesting authority ~~enforcing agency~~

Vesting Authority. *When adopted by the California State Fire Marshal (SFM) the provisions of this code shall be enforced only to the extent of authority granted to the SFM by the State Legislature.*

The following is a list of the SFM's specific scope of application for the provisions of this code as they apply to building standards. The specific statutory authority and reference for each SFM application is also shown.

Applications:

Any building or structure used or intended for use as an asylum, jail, mental hospital, hospital, ~~sanitarium~~, home for the ~~aged elderly~~, children's nursery, children's home or institution, school or any similar occupancy of any capacity.

Any theater, dance hall, skating rink, auditorium, assembly hall, meeting hall, nightclub, fair building, or similar place of assemblage where 50 or more persons may gather together in a building, room or structure for the purpose of amusement, entertainment, instruction, deliberation, worship, drinking or dining, awaiting transportation, or education.

Authority Cited-Health and Safety Code Section 13143

Reference-Health and Safety Code Section 13143, 1531.2, 1531.3 & 1584

NOTE: The specific statutes authorizing the SFM to propose this amendment to Article 1 as shown above are as follows:

- ♦ *Health and Safety Code section 1502, 13143 and 18949.2(b), (c)*
- ♦ *Health and Safety Code section 1531.2, 1531.3 and 1584*

ITEM 22-1 – Committee Recommendations

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(END OF ITEM)

DEFINITIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ARTICLE 2 - DEFINITIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS

SECTION 202 – A

[For SFM] ADULT DAY PROGRAM is any licensed community based facility or program that provides care to persons 18 years of age or older in need of personal services, supervision, or assistance essential for sustaining the activities of daily living or for the protection of these individuals on a less than 24-hour basis. Adult Day Program shall include, but not limited to facilities licensed prior to January 1, 2003 by the Department of Social Services as Adult Day Care Facilities or Adult Day Support Centers.

NOTE: The specific statutes authorizing the SFM to propose this amendment to section 202 -A as shown above are as follows:

- ◆ *Health and Safety Code sections 1502, 13143 and 18949.2(b), (c)*
- ◆ *Health and Safety Code sections 1531.2, 1531.3 & 1584*
- ◆ *Title 22, Division 6, Chapter 3, Article 1, commencing with Section 82000*

[For SFM] ADULT DAY HEALTH CARE CENTER is a licensed and certified organized day program of therapeutic, social, and health activities and services provided to persons 55 years or older or other adults with functional impairments, either physical or mental, for the purpose of restoring or maintaining optimal capacity for self-care.

NOTE: The specific statutes authorizing the SFM to propose this amendment to section 202 -A as shown above are as follows:

- ◆ *Health and Safety Code section 1570.7, 13143 and 18949.2(b), (c)*
- ◆ *Health and Safety Code section 1531.2, 1531.3 & 1584*
- ◆ *Title 22, Division 5, Chapter 10, Article 1, commencing with Section 78007*

SECTION 215 - N

[FOR SFM] NONAMBULATORY PERSON is a person unable to leave a building unassisted under emergency conditions. It includes any person who is unable, or likely to be unable, to physically and mentally respond to a sensory signal approved by the State Fire Marshal, or an oral instruction relating to fire danger. This may include, but is not limited to, persons who depend on mechanical aids such as crutches, walkers, and wheelchairs and persons with Alzheimer's disease or other forms of dementia.

The determination of ambulatory or nonambulatory status of persons with developmental disabilities shall be made by the Director of Social Services or his or her designated representative, in consultation with the Director of Developmental Services or his or her designated representative. The determination of ambulatory or nonambulatory status of all other disabled persons placed after January 1, 1984, who are not developmentally disabled, shall be made by the Director of Social Services or his or her designated representative.

NOTE: The specific statutes authorizing the SFM to propose this amendment to section 215 -N as shown above are as follows:

- ◆ *Health and Safety Code section 13131 and 18949.2(b), (c)*
- ◆ *Health and Safety Code section 1502, 1531.2, 1570 & 1584*

ITEM 22-2 – Committee Recommendations

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(END OF ITEM)

ITEM 22-3

ARTICLE 10 – FIRE- PROTECTION SYSTEMS AND EQUIPMENT

SECTION 1003 – FIRE-EXTINGUISHING SYSTEMS

1003.2.4 Group E Occupancies.

1003.2.4.1 General.

1003.2.4.1.1 [For SFM] Nonambulatory persons in Adult Day Programs. *An automatic fire sprinkler system shall be installed throughout buildings containing a Group E, Division 3 Occupancy used for day-care purposes of more than 14 nonambulatory persons licensed as an Adult Day Program. This automatic system shall be installed and maintained in accordance with Article 91.*

NOTE: *The specific statute authorizing the SFM to propose this amendment as shown in section 1003.2.4.1 relating to Group E, Division 3 Occupancies is as follows:*

- ◆ *Health and Safety Code section 13143*

ITEM 22-3 – Committee Recommendations

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(END OF ITEM)

ITEM 22-4

1003.2.4.4.3 [For SFM] Fire-Resistive Substitution for New Public Schools. *All buildings of a new public school campus as defined in section 215 provided with an approved automatic fire sprinkler system shall be entitled to include in the design and construction documents, all of the applicable fire-resistive construction substitutions as permitted in the California Building Code, section 508.*

NOTE: *The specific statutes authorizing the SFM to propose these new regulations as shown in section 1003.2.4.4.3 relating to Group E occupancies are as follows:*

- ◆ *Health and Safety Code section 13114 and 18949.2(b), (c)*
- ◆ *Education Code sections 17074.50, 17074.52 & 19074.54*

ITEM 22-4 – Committee Recommendations

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(END OF ITEM)

ITEM 22-5

1003.2.7 Group I Occupancies

1003.2.7.1 [For SFM] Nonambulatory persons in Adult Day Health Care Centers. *An automatic fire sprinkler system shall be installed throughout buildings containing a Group I, Division 1.2.1 Occupancy used for day-care purposes for 6 or more nonambulatory persons licensed as an Adult Day Health Care Center. This automatic system shall be installed and maintained in accordance with Article 91.*

NOTE: The specific statute authorizing the SFM to propose this amendment as shown in section 1003.2.4.1 relating to Group I, Division 1.2.1 Occupancies is as follows:

- ◆ Health and Safety Code section 13143 and 18949.2(b), (c)

ITEM 22-5 – Committee Recommendations

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(END OF ITEM)

ITEM 22-6

1003.2.7.2 [For SFM] Nurses Stations. *In existing and new facilities nurses stations, a minimum of one (1) smoke detector interconnected to the facility fire alarm system shall be installed. Nurse's stations in new and existing facilities are regulated in the California Building Code and the California Code of Regulations, Title 19.*

When more than one smoke detector is required in a nurse's station, they shall be interconnected to the facility's fire alarm system and shall be placed and installed in accordance with the manufacture's specifications.

1003.2.7.3 [For SFM] Nurses Stations Sprinkler Systems. *In existing facilities nurse's stations automatic sprinkler systems may be supplied by the domestic water supply and shall be located directly over the nurse's station.*

NOTE: The specific statute authorizing the SFM to propose this amendment to sections 1003.2.7.2 & 1003.2.7.3 as shown above relating to Group I Occupancies is as follows:

- ◆ Health and Safety Code section 13143 and 18949.2(b), (c)

ITEM 22-6 – Committee Recommendations

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(END OF ITEM)

ITEM 22-7

SECTION 1006 – FIRE ALARM SYSTEMS

SECTION 1006.2.4.2.2.1 [FOR SFM] PUBLIC SCHOOL – SMOKE DETECTORS.

1006.2.4.2.2.1.1 [For SFM] Automatic Detection. Smoke detectors shall be used as the primary method of automatic alarm initiation except in areas where the environment or ambient conditions exceed smoke detector installation guidelines; another method of automatic detection shall be used. In areas containing sprinklers, heat detectors ~~where installed in lieu of smoke detectors~~ may be omitted. Smoke detectors shall be designed, installed and maintained in accordance with NFPA 72 as amended in Article 91.

Smoke detectors shall be located at the ceiling of every room and area. In buildings provided with an approved automatic fire sprinkler system, where the ceiling creates a “ceiling-plenum” or a space above the ceiling for non-environmental air, automatic sprinklers shall be installed to protect such spaces of buildings, that house and or serve students from kindergarten through twelfth grade (K-12) and are sited on a new public school, campus as defined in section 216.

Heat detectors shall be installed in such spaces ~~when~~ where sprinklers are not installed. Heat detectors shall be installed and maintained in accordance with NFPA 72 as amended in Article 91.

Where the ceiling is attached directly to the underside of the roof structure, automatic smoke detectors shall be installed on the ceiling only. Smoke detectors are not required in non-accessible areas as defined in section 210.

NOTE: The specific statutes authorizing the SFM to propose these new regulations as shown above relating to automatic detection in public schools are as follows:

- ◆ Health and Safety Code section 13114 and 18949.2(b), (c)

ITEM 22-7 – Committee Recommendations

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(END OF ITEM)

ITEM 22-8

1006.2.9.1 New Group R Occupancies.

1006.2.9.1.1 General.

EXCEPTIONS: 1.

2. A separate fire alarm system need not be provided in buildings which are protected throughout by an approved supervised fire sprinkler system conforming with the [For SFM] California Building Code and having a local alarm to notify all occupants. [For SFM] Occupant notification shall result from actuation of any flow of water or the operation of any manual station. At least one manual station shall be installed at a location approved by the authority having jurisdiction. All initiating and indicating devices shall be electrically supervised.

ITEM 22-8 – Committee Recommendations

A AA D FS

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(END OF ITEM)

ITEM 22-9

1006.2.12.5 [For SFM] Automatic smoke detection system egress control devices. *An automatic ~~Smoke~~ smoke detection system shall be installed in occupancies installing and using special egress control devices in accordance with this section and Article 91. ~~when required for use with special egress control devices.~~*

NOTE: The specific statutes authorizing the SFM to propose this amendment to section 1006.2.12.5 as shown above relating to Group E, Division 3 Occupancies is as follows:

Health and Safety Code sections 1513.3, 13143 and 18949.2(b), (c)

ITEM 22-9 – Committee Recommendations

A AA D FS

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(END OF ITEM)

ITEM 22-10

ARTICLE 91 – CALIFORNIA STANDARDS
CALIFORNIA STANDARDS

9101.1.1 National Standards Adopted by the State Fire Marshal (SFM). *Standards as adopted by the SFM in California Building Code, Chapter 35 are duplicated here for ease of reference.*

Whenever the Uniform Building Code refers to:

UBC Standard It shall be construed to mean:

9-1	NFPA 13
9-2	NFPA 14
9-3	NFPA 13R

9101.1.2 California State Fire Marshal (SFM) Standards.

SFM 12-3, Releasing Systems for Security Bars in Dwellings

SFM 12-4.100, Smoke or Heat Ventilators

SFM 12-7-1, Fire Tests of Building Construction and Materials

SFM 12-7-2, Fire Dampers

SFM 12-7-3, Fire-testing Furnaces

SFM 12-7-4, Fire Door Assembly Tests

SFM 12-8-100, Room Fire Tests for Wall and Ceiling Materials

SFM 12-8-1A, Calculation of the Total Rate of Heat and Carbon Monoxide or Carbon Dioxide Production
SFM 12-8-1B, Mounting Techniques for Wall and Ceiling Interior Finish Material
SFM 12-10-1, Power Operated Exit Doors
SFM 12-10-2, Single Point Latching or Locking Devices
SFM 12-10-3, Emergency Exit and Panic Hardware
SFM 12-71-1, Air Filters
SFM 12-72-1, Protective Signaling Systems
SFM 12-72-2, Single and Multiple Station Fire Alarm Devices
SFM 12-73-3, Smoke Detectors, Combustion Products Type

The California State Fire Marshal standards referred to above are found in the California Code of Regulations, Title 24, Part 12.

9101.1.3 [For SFM] National Standards.

{The SFM is repealing the numbering sequencing of section 9101.1.3 and renumbering as shown below :}

1. NFPA 11, ~~4998~~ 2002 Edition, Low-Medium-High Expansion Foams
2. NFPA 11A, 1999 Edition, Medium- and High-Expansion Foam Systems
3. NFPA 12, ~~4998~~ 2000 Edition, Carbon Dioxide Extinguishing Systems
4. NFPA 12A, 1997 Edition, Halon 1301 Fire Extinguishing Systems
5. NFPA 13, ~~4999~~ 2002 Edition, The Installation of ~~Automatic~~ Sprinkler Systems, as amended.
6. NFPA 13D, ~~4999~~ 2002 Edition, Installation of Sprinkler Systems in One- and Two-Family Dwellings and Manufactured Homes
7. NFPA 13R, ~~4999~~ 2002 Edition, Installation of Sprinkler Systems in Residential Occupancies up to and Including Four Stories in Height
8. NFPA 14, ~~2000~~ 2003 Edition, Installation of Standpipe, ~~Private Hydrant~~, and Hose Systems
9. NFPA 15, ~~4996~~ 2001 Edition, Water Spray Fixed Systems for Fire Protection
10. NFPA 16-~~4994~~, 1999 Edition, Installation of Deluge, Foam-Water Sprinkler and Foam-Water Spray Systems
11. NFPA 17, ~~4998~~ 2002 Edition, Dry Chemical Extinguishing Systems
12. NFPA 17A, ~~4998~~ 2002 Edition, Wet Chemical Extinguishing Systems
13. NFPA 20, 1999 Edition, Installation of Stationary Pumps for Fire Protection
14. NFPA 22, ~~4998~~ 2003 Edition, Water Tanks for Private Fire Protection
15. NFPA 24, ~~4995~~ 2002 Edition, Installation of Private Fire Service Mains and Their Appurtenances
16. NFPA 37, ~~4998~~ 2002 Edition, Installation and Use of Stationary Combustion Engines and Gas Turbines
17. NFPA 50, ~~4996~~ 2001 Edition, Bulk Oxygen Systems at Consumer Sites
18. NFPA 52, 2002 Edition, Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) Vehicular Fuel Systems Code
19. NFPA 57, 2002 Edition, Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) Vehicular Fuel Systems Code
20. NFPA 54, ~~4996~~ 2002 Edition, National Fuel Gas Code
21. NFPA 58, ~~4998~~ 2001 Edition, Standard for the Storage and Handling of Liquefied Petroleum Gases
22. NFPA 72, 1999 Edition, National Fire Alarm Code, as amended. [The SFM does not adopt NFPA 72®, 1999 Edition, Chapter 8.]

- 22.1 NFPA 72® ,~~1999~~ 1996 Edition, National Fire Alarm, as amended, Chapter 8, Household Fire Warning Equipment
23. NFPA 92 A, 2000 Edition, Recommended Practice for Smoke-Control Systems
24. NFPA 99, ~~1999~~ 2002 Edition, Health Care Facilities, Chapter 4, Gas and Vacuum Systems
23. NFPA 99 C, 1999 Edition, Gas and Vacuum Systems. 26. UL13, Power-limited Circuit Cables, Second Edition, 1996
25. NFPA 253, ~~1984~~, 2000 Edition, Test for Critical Radiant Flux of Floor Covering Systems Using a Radiant Heat Energy Source
26. NFPA 2001, 2000 Edition, Clean Agent Fire Extinguishing Systems
27. UL 13, Power-limited Circuit Cables, Second Edition February 29, 1996
28. UL 38, Manually Actuated Signaling Boxes, Seventh Edition, March 26, 1999, with revisions through April 28, 2000 June 12, 2001
29. UL 193, Alarm Valves for Fire-Protection Service, Ninth-Tenth Edition, March 24, 1993 January 12, 2004
30. UL 199, Automatic Sprinklers for Fire Protection Service, Edition
31. UL 199 E Fire Test of sprinklers and Water Spray Nozzles for the Protection of Deep Fat Fryers, May 2004.
32. UL 217, Single- and Multiple-Station Smoke Alarm, as amended, Fifth Edition, February 21, 1997 with revisions through June 15, 2004
33. UL 228, Door Closers/ HOLDERS, with or without Integral Smoke Alarms- Detectors, Fourth Edition, April 29, 1997, with revisions through January 21, 1999
34. UL 260, Dry Pipe and Deluge Valves for Fire Protection Service, Sixth-Seventh Edition, May 27, 1994 March 17, 2004 with revisions through February 15, 1999
35. UL 262, Gate Valves for Fire Protection Service, Seventh Eighth Edition, May 27, 1994, with revisions through January 28, 1998 February 26, 2004
36. UL 268, Smoke Detectors for Fire Protective Signaling Systems, as amended, Fourth Edition, December 30, 1996, with revisions through January 4, 1999 October 22, 2003
37. UL 268A, Smoke Detectors for Duct Application, as amended, Third Edition, May 15, 1998 with revisions through April 10, 2003
38. UL 312, Check Valves for Fire-Protection Service, Eighth Ninth Edition, June 2, 1993, with revisions through February 17, 1994 January 8, 2004
39. UL 346, Waterflow Indicators for Fire Protective Signaling Systems Fourth Edition, May 27, 1994
40. UL 464, Audible Signal Appliances, Seventh Eighth Edition, February 23, 1996, April 28, 2003, with revisions through May 11, 1999 October 10, 2003
41. UL 497B, Protectors for Data Communication and Fire Alarm Circuits, Second Fourth Edition, December 28, 1993, with revisions through October 20, 1994 June 14, 2004
42. UL 521, Heat Detectors for Fire Protective Signaling Systems, Seventh Edition, February 19, 1999 with revisions through October 3, 2002
43. UL 539, Single- and Multiple-Station Heat Detectors, Fourth Fifth Edition, 1995 January 21, 2000
44. UL 632, Electrically Actuated Transmitters Sixth Seventh Edition, 1994 March 29, 2000
45. UL 753, Alarm Accessories for Automatic Water Supply Valves for Fire Protection Service, Sixth Ninth Edition, 1994 May 7, 2004

46. UL 813, Commercial Audio Equipment, Seventh Edition, December 13, 1996, with revisions through ~~March 30, 1999~~ December 7, 1999
47. UL 864, Control Units for Fire Protective Signaling Systems, as amended, ~~Eighth~~ Ninth Edition, ~~November 27, 1996,~~ September 30, 2003 with revisions through ~~March 30, 1999~~ October 29, 2003
48. UL 884, Underfloor Electric Raceways and Fittings, ~~Eighth~~ Tenth Edition, 1987 ~~Tenth Edition, 1998~~ November 30, 1998
49. UL 913, Intrinsically Safe Apparatus for Use in Class I, II, and III, Division 1, Hazardous Locations, ~~Fifth~~ Sixth Edition, ~~February 21, 1997, with revisions dated February 24, 1997~~ August 8, 2002
50. UL 916, Energy Management Equipment, Third Edition, December 23, 1998 with revisions through February 10, 2004
51. UL 924, Emergency Lighting and Power Equipment, Eighth Edition, March 29, 1995 with revisions through and including July 11, 2001
52. UL 985, Household Fire Warning System Units, ~~as amended~~, Fifth Edition, May 26, 2000 with revisions through April 29, 2004
53. UL 1091, Butterfly Valves for Fire Protection Service ~~Fifth~~ Sixth Edition, ~~1994~~ June 3, 2004
54. UL 1424, Cables for Power-limited Fire Protective Signaling Circuits, Second Edition, April 29, 1996
55. UL 1480, Speakers for Fire Protective Signaling Systems ~~Fourth~~ Fifth Edition, ~~July 28, 1998~~ January 31, 2003
56. UL 1481, Power Supplies for Fire Protective Signaling Systems, Fourth Edition, April 9, 1999
57. UL 1626 Residential Sprinklers for Fire Protection Service, 1.2 revised September 6, 2000
58. UL 1711, Amplifiers for Fire Protective Signaling Systems, ~~First~~ Third Edition, ~~January 5, 1987, with revisions October 12, 1992~~ February 18, 1999
59. UL 1730, Smoke Detector Monitors and Accessories (annunciators) for Individual Living Units of Multifamily Residences and Hotel/Motel Rooms Third Edition, September 18, 1998, with revisions through May 17, 1999
60. UL 1971, Signaling Devices for the Hearing Impaired ~~Second~~ Third Edition, ~~October 17, 1995, November 29, 2002,~~ with revisions through May 24, 2000 ~~3, 2004~~
61. UL 1484, Residential Gas Detectors ~~Third~~ Fourth Edition, ~~November 30, 1994, with revisions dated December 1, 1994~~ December 28, 2000
62. UL 1994, Low Level Path Marking and Lighting Systems, ~~Sixth~~ Third Edition, ~~1994~~ January 30, 2004
63. UL 2034, Single and Multiple Station Carbon Monoxide Alarms, Second Edition, October 29, 1996, with revisions through ~~June 2, 1999~~ June 28, 2002
64. UL 2079, Tests for Fire Resistance of Building Joint Systems, Third Edition, July 31, 1998 as amended
65. FM Class No. 3260, ~~Flame Radiation~~ radiant Energy-Sensing Fire Detectors for Automatic Fire Alarm Signaling, ~~February 1994~~ August 2000 Edition.

ITEM 22-10 – Committee Recommendations

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(END OF ITEM)

SECTION 9102 – AMENDMENTS TO NATIONAL STANDARDS

9102.1 [For SFM] NFPA 72, 4999 2002 Edition

9102.1.1 [For SFM] NFPA 72, 1996 Edition, Chapter 2, as amended

Existing SFM Amendment, Section 3-12.6.5.1 of NFPA 72, 1996 to be renumbered as Section 3-8.4.1.3.5.5.1

9102.3 [For SFM] UL 217, 1997 Edition

Add a Chapter 6A.1 as follows:

~~Sec. 6A.1. Each single and multiple station smoke alarm may be provided with an automatically resettable alarm silencing means that has a fixed or variable time setting and that silences the smoke alarm for a maximum of 15 minutes. Alarm silencing shall not disable the smoke alarm. It may reduce the sensitivity to no more than 4 percent obscuration (0.0177 O.D. per foot). Each device shall operate a distinctive audible trouble signal while in the silence mode. This may be done with a short beep similar to the low battery signal or by visible indication. Following the silenced period, the smoke alarm shall restore automatically to its intended operation. Silencing of one smoke alarm of a multiple station system shall not prevent an alarm operation from the other smoke alarm in the system. See paragraphs 33.10 and 33.11~~

9102.4 [For SFM] UL 268, 1996 Edition.

~~F. A circuit for supplementary signal annunciator, signal-sounding appliance, motor controller, or similar appliance, provided that a break, short or ground fault in no way affects the operation of the detector other than to cause the omission of the supplementary feature.~~

9102.5 [For SFM] UL 268A, 1998 Edition.

Amend section 27.1, exception F, as follows:

~~F. A circuit for supplementary signal annunciator, signal-sounding appliance, motor controller, or similar appliance, provided that a break, short or ground fault in no way affects the operation of the air duct smoke detector, except for omission of the supplementary feature.~~

9102.6.2 [For SFM] UL 864, 1996 2003 Edition amend as follows:

Amend Figure No. 3-1 55.1 on page 7 129 as follows:

RETARD-RESET-RESTART PERIOD – MAXIMUM 30 SECONDS - No alarm obtained from control unit. Maximum permissible time is 30 seconds.

Amend Section 6.2 55.2.2 on page 128 as follows:

~~#~~When an alarm verification feature is provided, the maximum retard-reset-restart period before an alarm signal can be confirmed and indicated at the control unit, including any control unit reset time and the power-up time for the detector to become operational for alarm, shall not exceed 30 seconds. **(The balance ~~to~~ the section text is to remain unchanged).**

~~Delete exception to Section 6.5.~~

Add a Section 6.7 55.2.9 as follows:

Smoke detectors connected to an alarm verification feature shall not be used as releasing devices.

Exception: Smoke detectors which operate their releasing function immediately upon alarm actuation independent of alarm verification feature.

Amend Section 21.22 as follows:

The maximum retard-reset-restart period of alarm verification to a system control unit, including any time delay due to system reset and power-up time of the smoke detector to become operational for alarm, shall not exceed 30 seconds. (The balance to the section text is to remain unchanged).

Amend Section 49.1.14 89.1.10 as follows:

The existing text of this section is to remain as printed with one editorial amendment as follows:

THE TOTAL DELAY (CONTROL UNIT PLUS SMOKE DETECTORS) SHALL NOT EXCEED 30 SECONDS. (The balance to the section text is to remain unchanged)

ITEM 22-11 – Committee Recommendations

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(END OF ITEM)

ITEM 22-12

9102.7 3 [For SFM] NFPA 13, 1999 2002 Edition

6-4.5.8

9.3.5.8.3

Add a sentence after the section numbers before the first sentence as follows:

Where pipe is used for sway bracing, it shall have a wall thick-ness of not less than Schedule 40.

Also:

Table 6-4.5.8 delete all references to Schedule 10.

Add a Section 6-4.5.8 as follows:

Sec. 6-4.5.8 Sway bracing shall be tight. For individual braces, the slenderness ratio (l/r) shall not exceed 300 where l is the length of the brace and r is the least radius of gyration. Where threaded pipe is used as part of a sway brace assembly, it shall not be less than Schedule 30. All parts and fittings of a brace shall lie in a straight line to avoid eccentric loadings on fittings and fasteners. For longitudinal braces only, the brace shall be permitted to be connected to a tab welded to the pipe in conformance with 3-6.2. For individual braces, the slenderness ratio, l/r , shall not exceed 300 where l is the length of the brace and r is the least radius of gyration. For tension-only braces, two tension-only brace components opposing each other must be installed at each lateral or longitudinal brace location. For all braces, whether or not listed, the maximum allowable horizontal load shall be based on the weakest component of the brace with safety factors. The loads determined in 6-4.5.6 shall not exceed the lesser of the maximum allowable loads provided in Table 6-4.5.8 or the manufacturer's certified maximum allowable horizontal loads for 30 to 44 degree, 45 to 59 degree, 60 to 89 degree, and 90 degree brace angles. These certified allowable horizontal loads must include a minimum safety factor of 1.5 against the ultimate break strength of the brace components and then be further reduced according to the brace angles.*

EXCEPTION: Materials other than pipe, not specifically included in Table 6-4.5.8 shall be permitted to be used if certified by a registered professional engineer to support the loads determined in accordance with the above criteria. Calculations shall be submitted where required by the authority having jurisdiction.

Amend Section 9.3.5.8.11 to read:

Section 9.3.5.8.11 ~~Other pipe schedules and m-~~Materials other than pipe not specifically included in Table 9.3.5.8.9(a), 9.3.5.8.9(b) and 9.3.5.8.9(c) shall be permitted to be used if certified by a registered professional

engineer to support the loads determined in accordance with the above criteria. Calculations shall be submitted where required by the authority having jurisdiction

6-4.7.3 & 6-4.7.4

Revise as follows:

~~Lag screws or power driven fasteners shall not be used to attach braces to the building structure.~~

Section 9.3.5.9.4 is not adopted by the SFM - lag screws are not permitted.

Add Sections 6-4.7.3 and 6-4.7.4 as follows:

~~Sec. 6-4.7.3 Powder driven fasteners shall not be used to attach braces to the building structure.~~

~~EXCEPTION: Powder driven fasteners shall be permitted where they are specifically listed for service in resisting lateral loads in areas subject to earthquakes.~~

~~Sec. 6-4.7.4 Powder driven fasteners shall not be used to attach hangers to the building structure where the systems are required to be protected against earthquakes using a horizontal force factor exceeding 0.50 W_p where W_p is the weight of the water-filled pipe.~~

~~Also, delete the Exception.~~

~~Also, delete the portion of Table 6-4.5.9 related to lag screws.~~

~~Delete the portion of Table 9.3.5.9.1 related to lag screws~~

~~iii. A-4-6.4.3.5.1~~

~~The following forms (see attached ASSIGNED LOAD TABLE~~

~~METHOD FORM) are provided to assist in the design, plan review, installation, and inspection of seismic braces.~~

~~This form is not required to be used for every brace. A worst case brace calculation is considered acceptable.~~

NOTE: The specific statutes authorizing the SFM to propose this amendment to Chapter 35 as shown above is as follows:

- ♦ Health and Safety Code sections 13143 and 18949.2(b), (c)

ITEM 22-12 – Committee Recommendations

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(END OF ITEM)

INITIAL STATEMENT OF REASONS

STATEMENT OF SPECIFIC PURPOSE AND RATIONALE FOR THE PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE CFC, PART 9:

Section 101

Amendments to this section will correlate to those of the CBC, Chapter 1.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic.

Section 202 and 215

The definition for “Adult Day Program” is consistent with the requirements of Health and Safety Code Sections 1531.2, 1531.3 regarding day care facilities licensed by Department of Social Services to provide services for the elderly and persons with Alzheimer’s disease and other dementias. The definition of “Nonambulatory Person” is being updated to current law.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in Adult Day Care Programs and Adult Day Health Care Centers licensed by Department of Social Services.

Sections 1003.2.4.1.1

This is a new section that identifies the occupant threshold for requiring an automatic fire sprinkler system in a Group E, Division 3 Occupancy that is used for adult day care purposes.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic.

Sections 1003.2.4.4.3, 1006.2.4.2.1.1

SB 575 required that new public schools be provided with an approved automatic fire sprinkler system and still be entitled to the fire-resistive construction trade-offs as permitted in the California Building Code. However, all schools that are provided with an approved fire sprinkler system are allowed such fire-resistive construction trade-offs. The Division of the State Architect (DSA) requested that this amendment be made to add clarity to the regulations. Additional amendments were requested by DSA to provide clarity to the regulations regarding the placement of smoke and heat detectors.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic.

Sections 1103.2.7.1, 1003.2.7.2:

For years the Office of the State Fire Marshal (OSFM) and Office of Statewide Health Planning and Development (OSHPD) have implemented an OSFM Operational Bulletin for the storage and use of combustible materials and furniture in nurses’ stations open to exit corridors. In coordination with and at the request of OSHPD, these amendments were developed and will require a minimum of one smoke detector in nurses’ stations. For nurses’ stations in existing facilities, where automatic sprinkler systems are installed they may be supplied by the domestic water supply. In conjunction with proposed amendments to the California Building Code and Title 19 California Code of Regulations, additional safety measures will be required to provide for early detection and warning of a fire incident and allow for sprinkler protection in nurses’ stations in existing facilities, thereby protecting the egress system exposed to additional combustible loading necessary for nursing operations located in the nurses’ stations.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic.

Sections 9101.2 and 9101.1.3

The National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) has updated many of the standards. The current building code references outdated NFPA standards. This proposed amendment will bring current the California Fire Code with current referenced standards and coordinate those references with those proposed in the California Building Code. In coordination with the adoption of OSFM Standards in the Title 24, Part 12, these standards are listed in this section. Additionally, the OSFM Fire and Life Safety Building Standards Advisory Board recommended adoption of the 2002 NFPA 52 and 2002 NFPA 57.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic.

Section 1006.2.12.5

The amendment s to this section are editorial and clarify that when special egress control devices are used there must be an automatic smoke detection system in place.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic.

TECHNICAL, THEORETICAL, AND EMPIRICAL STUDY, REPORT, OR SIMILAR DOCUMENTS:

The SFM did not rely on any technical, theoretical, and empirical study, report, or similar document for the development of the proposed amendment to this existing regulation.

CONSIDERATION OF REASONABLE ALTERNATIVES FOR THE PROPOSED AMENDMENTS OF THE CFC

Alternatives Considered:

1. Not amend the existing regulations.

Reason for Rejection: Clarity would not be provided where needed in the regulations. The CFC adopted NFPA standards would not keep pace with current standards.

The regulations for Adult Day Care Programs and Adult Day Health Care Centers are a response to enacted law as amended by SB 1361. There are no alternatives to this matter.

REASONABLE ALTERNATIVES THE AGENCY HAS IDENTIFIED THAT WOULD LESSEN ANY ADVERSE IMPACT ON SMALL BUSINESS:

The SFM has determined that these proposed amendments will not have an adverse impact on small business. Therefore, no alternatives have been identified or that have otherwise been identified and brought to the attention of the SFM that would lessen any adverse impact on small business.

FACTS, EVIDENCE, DOCUMENTS, TESTIMONY, OR OTHER EVIDENCE OF NO SIGNIFICANT ADVERSE IMPACT ON BUSINESS:

The SFM has made an initial determination that the proposed action will not have a significant adverse impact on business.

DUPLICATION OR CONFLICT WITH FEDERAL REGULATIONS:

The SFM has determined that this proposed rulemaking does not unnecessarily duplicate or conflict with federal regulations contained in the Code of Federal Regulations that address the same issues as this proposed rulemaking.